Stoleh.

GARDEN THEATRE 8:30—The Mummy.

GARRICK THEATRE 8:15—Secret Service.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 8—Minstrels.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA-8:15—Santa Maria.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 8:15—The Heart of Mary
land

D SQUARE THEATRE—S. The Mandarin, THEATRE—S:30—A Forda Enchantment, PLACE TREATRE—S. Papa Nitsche, RBOCKER THEATRE—S. The Sign of

Cross.

KOSTER & BIAL'S -S-Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-An Enemy to the King.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-Day and Evening-Hors. Show.
MURRAY BILL, THEATRE—S—Pudd nhead Wilson.
BT. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating.
14TH STREET THEATRE—S—The Cherry Pickers.

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### Business Notices.

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# New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1896.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—In his speech at the Guildhall banquet in London, Lord Salisbury expressed the belief that the Venezueian dispute had been amicably settled; he also spoke on the Turkish policy of England, and speeches were made by Ambassador Bayard, Mr. Goschen and Lord Ambassador Bayard, Mr. Goschen and Lord Wolseley. — Mrs. Castle, the American woman sentenced to three months' imprisonment for shoplifting in London, will be released to-day. — General Weyler took the field to direct operations against the Cuban insurgents in person. — Twenty people were drowned in a collision between two steamships at the mouth of the Guadalquivir River, in Spain. — An attempt was made to wreck a train on which the Dowager Czarina and other members of the Russian Imperial family were travelling.

DOMESTIC.—A large number of congratula-

Russian Imperial family were travelling.

DOMESTIC.—A large number of congratulatory telegrams continue to be received by President-elect McKinley. —— Argument was begun before the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit to annul the Berliner telephone patent. —— Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, of the House of Representatives, said he believed no revenue measure would be passed by the present Congress. —— News of the starting up of mills and factories at increased hours of labor and, in some instances, at better pay, is still coming in from all over the Union. —— Joseph H. Manley's neighbors in Augusta, Me., gave him a public reception on his return home.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The battle-ship

a public reception on his return home.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The battle-ship
Texas sank in the mud of the Cob Dock in the
Brooklyn Navy Yard; her engine-room was filled
with water. — The Horse Show at Madison
Square Garden was successfully opened, a large and fashionable crowd being present last night and fashionable crowd being present last night.

A meeting of McKinley Leaguers was addressed by Marcus A. Hanna and others.

The annual meeting of the City Vigilance League was held, and Dr. Parkhurst declared that the fight against Tammany must be kept up.

There were many bids for the city bonds, the offer of \$16,000,000 being covered almost five times.

Napoleon Sarony, the photographer, died.

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson was installed as pastor of the new Manhattan Congregational Church.

Lawson N. Fuller lowered the six-in-hand team record to 2:56½.

The stock market was active and higher. son N. Fuller lo record to 2:56%. active and higher.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 43; average, 46%.

# THE VOTE FOR PROTECTION.

The returns are so far complete that it is pos aible to answer with certainty one or two questions. The inquiry whether Major McKinley would have been elected without the aid of the Sound Money Democrats, and the inquiry whether he ought not to abandon his convictions and pledges as a Republican in order to recognize the services rendered, are not raised by Republicans. With generous feeling they have in every case observed, taken care to manifest their high appreciation of the patriotism exhibited and the service rendered by the Sound Money Democrats. But sundry of the Sound Money Democratic journals have been raising the questions above mentioned, and insisting that their conception of his duty must be the law for Mr. McKinley. Under the circumstances it seems proper to mention what the election returns in contestably show.

Every State north of the Potomac, with West Virginia, and east of the Mississippi, has voted for McKinley by majorities so large that, had the Sound Money Democrats voted the other way, he would still have carried those States. block of States alone gives him 222 electoral votes, and Iowa shows the same result and adds 13 votes-more than enough to elect with out looking any further. Now it is exactly this same block of States which was designated in a map printed months ago in The Tribune as those which the Republican candidate would certainly carry, and the figures of previous elections were published showing in every one of these States clear Republican majorities over Democrats and Populists combined. It was shown that these votes had been cast in the election of Congressmen, and almost wholly on the tariff question, and that there was every reason to expect they would not be reversed until the Protective policy had been restored.

In this block of States the election returns show that the Republicans had gained on the tariff question in the Congressional elections more than half a million votes. Including Minta and the Dakotas for convenience, the gain had been 516,000 votes. The returns now received indicate that a further gain in the same States has been realized of 298,000 votes This is a magnificent patriotic gain, a powerful guarantee for the safety of the country in the sture, and all men will rejoice at it. But in not a single one of the States composing the block cribed was this further gain necessary to insure a majority, as the returns prove. change in pluralities in those States, reckoning ocrats and Populists as one in 1892 and now been 1,630,000 in favor of the Republicans and of this there had been gained more than 0,000 in the Congressional elections and on

every State of the Union except Kansas, Washington and the five silver States. In Colorado it has lost largely, and instead of 15,000 plurality question from one of his auditors, answered against it in 1802 has now about 126,000, accord- promptly: "Oh, go soak your head?" That ing to reports. In the other silver States it has in the same sense lost 23,500, in Washington 2,000 and in Kansas 7,000-making a net loss of 143,500 in five silver and two Populist States. On the other hand, it gained in comparison with 1892 over \$,000 in Nebraska, 4,200 in the Dakotas, 8,000 in Oregon and 28,000 in California, making 48,200 in the States where the sliver craze was supposed to be invincible, and in California and Oregon at least this gain was distinctly due to the tariff issue. But the Republican party also wiped out enormous adverse pluralities at the South, though no accurate statement can yet be given. In Kentucky alone, instead of an adverse plurality of 63,000 Democrats and Populists, it has a small majority, and in Tennessee the adverse plurality in 1892 was 57,000. If it had been possible to get honest elections at the South, the results would have been much more encouraging to patriotic men.

#### MIGHT HAVE BEENS.

Some of the vanquished appear to be deriving a mild and melancholy satisfaction from their discovery that a change of less than 25,000 votes, if the votes so changed had been distributed exactly right, would have elected Bryan. While a considerable number of back counties are still to be heard from, calculations of this sort cannot be made with a high degree of accuracy; but if there is comfort to be obtained in that way, the mourners :re at liberty to appropriate it.

But turn about is fair play, and it is entirely proper to set against this post-mortem examinaion another recast of the incomplete pluralities, suggesting that a change of less than 25,000 votes, if the votes so changed had been distributed exactly right, would have increased Mc Kinley's majority by just about as many electors as Bryan needed over and above those that he presumably secured. And in order to be perfect ly fair it may be added that not a change of votes, but merely a change in the count, would have gone far to accomplish the same result.

Furthermore, the circumstances seem to war rant the assumption that it is going to be a good deal easier hereafter to win 25,000 voters for honesty and order than to lose 25,000. And so, on the whole, this "monkeying with the returns," after the fashion set by our friends the enemy strikes us as a rather cheerful and pleasing di-

#### TROUP STILL ON DECK.

Mr. Alexander Troup, chairman of the Connecticut Popocratic State Committee, is still on deck. This fact adds another cause for rejoicing to the many which during the last week have kindled with gladness the popular heart. It is especially gratifying to the voters of Connecticut, some 60,000 of whom, Mr. Troup says, "voluntarily lied" to him, for no other purpose, so far as anybody can discover, than to have fun with him. Being such a prolific source of inno cent amusement to so many thousands of citi zens, they would feel it a personal misfortune if he should subside, and almost a National calamity if he should disappear. He was a great comfort during the campaign when he was predict ing that Bryan would carry Connecticut by 8,000 majority. For, as everybody else was certain that he would lose the State by at least 40,000, he furnished a criterion for correct and sober judgment as to similar claims made by Popo eratic chairmen in other States. Connecticut Republicans, who might etherwise have been alarmed at the claims of enormous Bryan majorities in the Middle Western States by Jones, Altgeld and the rest, dismissed them with a smile, remarking that their confidence was very like Troup's, and their predictions no more likely to be verified. Having in this way diffused comfort among Republicans during the campaign, it was feared that the 54,000 McKinley majority in the State might sweep him, at least temporarily, out of sight, which would have subdued the general joy. Fortunately, he swam out. And the first thing he did after getting his breath was to issue an explanatory circular, in which he said, with ingenuous frankness, that ne had been entirely honest in his estimates, but that some 70,000 voters had "voluntarily lied" to him. Then everybody rejoiced; first, because Troup had not been carried away in the undertow, and, second, that he came up so fresh.

And now he is again on deck, fresh as a daisy and rosy as the dawn. Bryan may be defeated: the State of Connecticut lost by 54,000 instead of carried by 8,000; the triumph of free silver postponed for four years; the large, heavy heel of the capitalistic classes set down with a dull thud upon the worn and attenuated neck of the oppressed masses; mankind crucified upon a cross of gold, and a crown of thorns pressed upon the brow of labor-all this may be, but one question remains wide open and unsettled. That is, whether the president and faculty of Yale College propose to do anything toward bringing to condign punishment the dangerous, disorderly and riotous young men who disturbed the Bryan meeting on the New-Haven Green on the 24th of September. Mr. Troup has addressed an open letter to the college authorities on the subject, in which he expresses his belief that investigation will disclose the fact that "the misconduct re "ferred to was the result of deliberate prepara-"tion and premeditation, and that the outrage "was planned in one of the saloons frequented "by the young 'gentlemen' under your charge. Mr. Troup is not so coarse in his denunciation as Mr. Bryan, who, it will be remembered, publicly stated that the young men were subsisting of 'the ill-gotten gains" of their fathers. He sim ply puts "gentlemen" in quotations; which is no abusive, but sarcastic. He informs the faculty that he refrained from calling their attention t the matter at the time because he feared that "agitation concerning it might encourage activ resentment on the part of persons aggrieved by the insuit and tend to promote serious breaches of the peace." His head was level on that point. He knew what manner of met the "persons aggrieved" were. Such "agitation" as he did give the matter in his newspaper actu ally did promote several serious breaches of the peace in New-Haven-such as stoning Republican processions and egging Republican speakers. It was very considerate of him not to do anything to make matters worse.

He now wants to know whether the faculty proposes to do anything about it. "Believing," he says, "that continued silence and inactivity "on your part might be interpreted as indicating 'your approval of the conduct of the students under your charge, I now bring the matter to "your attention, trusting that such action will be taken as is consistent with your duty as offi-"cefs of the college." What impression this firm call to duty and gentle remonstrance against their "continued silence and inactivity" may have upon the college faculty we have no means of knowing. President Dwight is in Europe, but even in his absence something certainly ought to be done, if only to show an appreciation of Mr. Troup's deep interest in university affairs. Moreover, Mr. Troup may not always be in so amiable a mood as he appears in this communication. Indeed, in an interview subsequent to the publication he is reported to have said that "if the decision of the faculty was not satis 'factory, he would present the matter before the "next meeting of the Central Committee of his party with a view of having it brought up in the courts." What the effect of that would be no man can tell. It presents to the faculty a very serious question. And we venture to express the hope that the faculty will not as a body

the Republican party has apparently gained in eminent Democratic statesman, the Hon. Roger Q. Mills, who, when addressing a New-Haven audience some years ago, in reply to a respectful wouldn't be right.

### GUARDING THE FUTURE.

Now that the election is over and the danger of depreciated currency is warded off, some people begin to grow scared in retrospection and to lay plans to make any future crisis unlikely to occur. The same tendency which prompts going to the Legislature for a law abolishing every evil in our civilization is back of all wishes to hedge about the American people with safeguards against themselves. It is the hope of some that financial and currency questions can be settled once for all, as the slavery question was settled, and one of the schemes proposed is a Constitutional amendment prohibiting the passage of laws debasing or tending to debase the currency.

It would, of course, be impossible to carry such an amendment in opposition to the wishes of a lot of small silver States, each of which has the same voice as New-York in the final vote to accept or reject. Any agitation of it would only reopen the question now settled for a time, at least. Moreover, no amendment which left any liberty with the Government at all could reach the difficulty. Dangerous schemes of this kind do not advertise themselves as acts of depreciation, and their tendency to depreciate is always a matter of judgment. Sometimes, as this year, the tendency is so plain that most sensible men see it. Other propositions might be equally bad without being equally clear. Numberless proper bills might be brought forward dealing with other subjects which might be thought likely to depreciate our currency. The Civil War and its necessities depreciated our currency. To attempt to tie up the country in that way is to imitate parents who start out to regulate the details of their children's conduct through life. They would much more wisely develop in them character and give them knowledge sufficient to meet the future.

The Constitution of the United States is an outline of a governmental system, drafted with so much wisdom and liberality that it has been in operation over a hundred years, making our system, as actually working, one of the oldest in the civilized world. It has acted as a check upon impulses of some of the people held for a little time, but it cannot stand in the way of the wishes of any considerable majority held for any length of time. The United States Government is not, and never can be, automatic, even if the machine does run on a fixed track. The engineers can run it off the track if they want to. Some of the people on board have tried it at times and failed, not because the rails were too strong or too high, but because the other people on board would not let them. The American Government will do all sorts of foolish and suicidal things the minute the American people really want to do them. Safety lies not in constitutional amendments against foolishness, but in educating the people against folly. An automatic government is a long step toward despotism. It may be benevolent despotism, but it is despotism nevertheless. Popular government can only exist with continued popular impulses to propel it. The effort for good government must be to

make these impulses good and wise. Even if safeguards were effective, there can never be any assurance that the right safeguard has been provided. A democracy with crazes is a law unto itself, and nobody knows where the craze may break out. It may be cheap money to-day, it may be State raffroads to-morrow, and an established religion the next day, if the people are ignorant enough and light-headed enough, and no constitution-maker can foresee, or foreseeing, prohibit effectively, a popular demand. What he can do is to instil sound ideas of the function of government and the laws of finance, and cultivate a stability of thought and feeling among those who are to settle the country's affairs. Then he may be sure that the wise course will be taken when a question comes up for decision. The election just passed, if it does nothing else, should strengthen faith in this method of guarding the The Constitution would not have stopped the Bryanites long if they had gained power. It was the people who stopped them The people may still be trusted to do right when the next crisis comes. They are the ultimate source behind constitutions and laws. The spring is the place to keep clean if the stream is to be kept pure.

# BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR.

Prince Bismarck's latest revelations have unquestionably given European politics a tremendous shock. Scarcely any other topic has commanded, since they were made, more than perfunctory consideration. Everybody is asking, What next? Especially the German Emperor and his immediate satellites. That imperious young monarch is understood to be both angry and alarmed, as well he may be. He hoped, some time ago, that Prince Bismarck would make no more attacks upon him. But this is by far the most damaging of all the old Chancellor has ever made. Some of the ultra-Imperialist organs, blazing with reflected wrath, are talking of impeachment proceedings against Prince Bismarck. Such action is most improbable. Yesterday's dispatches reported a rumor that the Emperor had summoned Prince Bismarck to Berlin. If that be true, its seque will probably be something sensational. The Iron Chancellor is quite capable of declining to obey. But if he does obey, what will occur? Will the Emperor seek to persuade him, or order and try to compel him, to stop his attacks upon the Government? And in a struggle between two such masterful men, which would be the victor? One or the other would have to go to Canossa, and, if we may judge from his present temper and his past conduct it would not be Prince Bismarck. Nor, indeed. would it seem judicious for the Emperor to apply compulsion to him. The one survivor of the men who made the German Empire still holds a great place in the German heart, a greater place, it may well be believed, than even the Emperor himself. Prince Bismarck may make further revelations, or he may not; but that will probably depend upon his own inclination, not upon the Imperial will,

His motive in telling this latest tale of his own tortuous treaty-making is by no means clear. He has not, so far as the world knows, been provoked to do it by any fresh indignities heaped upon him by his ungrateful master. He can scarcely have been moved by any lingering hatred of poor Count von Caprivi, who, like himself, was sacrificed to the caprices of the Emperor, and is no longer a force in German politics. It is not concelvable that his animosity against the Emperor is sufficient, alone, to make him thus jeopard the safety of the Fatherland. Some have suggested that he made this astounding revelation of duplicity in order to cause mutual distrust between France and Russia, and thus break off their alliance. That is not possible. If such had been his motive he would have spoken long ago, before the alliance became an accomplished fact Moreover, his revelations could serve no such purpose, because they impute not the slightest bad faith to either France or Russia, and afford not the slightest pretext for a rupture of their friendly relations. The most plausible reason, and the one which, in absence of a better, may best be accepted, is this: That the veteran statesman sees clearly the danger Germany has been brought into by the inept answer Mr. Troup in the language of that policy of her blundering rulers, and deems that

so desperate a disease needs a desperate remedy. He, therefore, makes these revelations in the hope of discrediting utterly the whole foreign policy pursued by the Emperor since his-Bismarck's-dismissal, and of forcing a return to the policy of the former reigns. It is doubtful whether that purpose will be achieved. Of the urgent need of some such change of policy, there can be little doubt.

and vital fact. So was the secret pact with avowedly anti-British in his sympathies and policies, he never created such enmity between Germany and Great Britain as now exists. The only actual foe was France, and France was isolated and helpless. Well might the Great Chancellor, with the secret treaty in the pocket next his heart, devoutly declare that We Germans fear no one but God!" There was no cause for fearing any other. But what is the case to-day? France is still hostile, and is no longer alone, but is closely allied with Russia, who has discarded her treaty with Germany and east in her lot with Germany's enemy. England, thanks to the Transvaal and other episodes, is distinctly non-friendly. Italy has for years been seeking a pretext for abaudoning the Triple Alliance, and Austria-Hungary is forming other alliances of her own, in which Germany is not taken into the least account. Such as the shadowy and discredited Triple Alliance Is, it will entirely lapse in a few months if not renewed, and that it will be renewed is a matter perhaps of hope, but certainly not of confidence. With France, Denmark and Russia circled round her in an unfriendly ring, and Austria-Hungary and Italy intent on enterprises of their own with other allies. Germany to-day stands alone; not in "splendid isolation," but in an isolation full of direst menace. That is the most obvious result of the Emperor being "his own Chancellor." It is, apparently, to make that plain to the princes and people of Germany that this latest and deadliest fulmination has burst forth from the recesses of Friedrichsruh.

### GOOD AS WELL AS ENGLISH.

Those who during the late campaign were determined that the United States should defy the experience of the world with a coinage ratio of its own may be distressed to learn that Yale is trying English rowing methods and equipments. and that Harvard oarsmen are likely to import a famous English coach. But others will be glad to know that the Yale crew brought back from Henley last summer something more than a high reputation for courtesy and manliness, and that Harvard's faulty system is to be corrected by an English expert. The art of oarsmanship been practised much longer in England than in the United States, and has been brought to a higher state of excellence there than here. Perhaps this assertion would have been pretty generally disputed had it been made a year or two ago, but we are inclined to think that it will be as generally accepted now. It has not been easy to draw a positive conclusion from the time in which equivalent distances have been rowed in the two countries, owing to the important difference in conditions, and yet it seems safe to say that the average winning time in the Oxford-Cambridge races has been considerably better than that of the races between Yale and Harvard. a reasonable allowance being made for tides and currents. If this is the fact there must be a cause for it, and Mr. Robert Cook, our most experienced and competent judge of such matters. evidently thinks that he has detected the cause, in part at least. If he has full authority over the Yale crew of 1897, as beyond a doubt he ought to have if he will accept it, and if Mr. Lehmann consents to take charge of the Harvard oarsmen, and if the two universities will stob quarrelling and go to rowing, an era of closer and finer college races may be confidently expect-

ed to begin. This would be a desirable thing, for rowing is a clean and wholesome sport. It provides an exhilarating spectacle, and leads to few abuses. Its exponents ought to be instructed and trained on correct principles, so that a defeat may invariably mean a relative lack of proficiency and not, as it often has meant hitherto in this coun- both parties. try, a bad system.

# AN INDUSTRY CREATED.

The ridiculous aspect of the people who knew that no timplates were or could be manufact. ured in this country is somewhat heightened by the publication of Commissioner Ayres's official report showing the production in the fiscal year 1896, which closed with June 30. The official account is that 307,228,621 pounds were made in this country, of which all but 4,226,523 pounds were made wholly from American iron and from black sheets rolled in American mills. Of the fifty-three firms producing, fifty used American sheets exclusively, and their output was more than double that of the previous year, while three firms used about 11,000,000 pounds American and 4,000,000 foreign sheets. the exact figures comparing with those of the previous year thus:

Total produced \$207,228,621 133,801,073

American sheets only \$291,726,667 131,429,609

American and foreign, American 11,276,631 29,047,325

American and foreign, foreign 4,226,523 33,263,883

Foreign only \$None 60,156

The act of 1890, imposing a duty for the purbose of encouraging this manufacture, contained the following stipulation:

Provided that on and after October 1, 1896, timplates and terneplates lighter in weight than sixty-three pounds per 100 square feet shall be admitted free of duty, unless it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the President (who shall thereupon by proclamation make known the fact) that the aggregate quantity of such plates lighter than sixty-three bounds per such plates lighter than sixty-three pounds per 100 square feet produced in the United States during any of the five years preceding June 30, 1896, has equalled one-third the amount of such plates imported and entered for consumption during any fiscal year after the passage of this act and prior to said October 1, 1896.

This is a plain contract with those who were willing to invest capital and devote their energy to the manufacture of tinplates, that the duty then imposed should stand, provided they should produce in any fiscal year prior to last July as much as a third of the timplates imported in any of the five years ending with last June. There were imported of such plates in the fiscal year ending with last June, as the official record shows, 385,139,183 pounds, and the quantity produced is not only more than a third, but nearly 80 per cent of the quantity imported. The law requires the President by proclamation to make known the fact. As the official information has just reached him, it is not strange that the proclamation has not yet

This official report proves that the American manufacture has not only compiled with the conditions stated in the act of 1890, but has very far exceeded them. The warehouse report shows that 23,842,680 pounds foreign timplates remained in warehouse June 30, against 24,507,140 the previous year, so that the quantity of foreign plates actually entering into consumption was practically no greater than the quantity imported. It is notorious that the American makers have for months been underselling the foreign, and getting purchasers for their products to the exclusion of the foreign, so that out of 693,000,000 pounds consumed in the country during the last fiscal year, about 44 per cent, or not quite half, was of American make. Since June 30 the imports of foreign plates have been small, and the American makers have so fully controlled the market that out of about 26,000 tons monthly consumed, considerably less than half has been imported. One reason for this strong preference is found in the fact that those who

have occasion to use the American plates pronounce them superior to the foreign in quality. They have been actually sold within the last few months at a price somewhat less than the British plates actually cost in Great Britain, without addition of any duty or freight or importers' profits, prior to the imposition of the McKinley duty. The utmost production expected was about a third of the foreign importation, or a quarter of the consumption, but

rope. The Triple Alliance was a substantial it has already exceeded half the consumption, It will be one of the duties of the new Ad-Russia. And, though Prince Bismarck was ministration to see that the act of 1890 is justly construed and enforced. If it creates an obligation to maintain duties securing the American market to American producers, who have on their side more than performed all their obligations, a statement of the case by President McKinley to the next Congress will not be treated with indifference. There is nothing grander within the power of statesmen than to create new industries, by which new demands are made for American labor. The employment of many thousand Americans, even in the past months of disaster, has been due to the courage and the wisdom of Mr. McKinley, which dictated one section in the act

> By-and-by it may occur to the industrious Cabinet-makers that President-elect McKinley himself may have something to say about the makeup of his official family.

> In the interest of historical accuracy we venture to inform our exuberant young friends from the college of New-Jersey who may visit the Horse Show that the orange and black decorations of the Garden are not designed to celebrate the victory at football which Princeton won after a gallant contest with Harvard last Saturday,

The series of addresses on Civil Service Reform which Mr. Carl Schurz is to open to-morrow afternoon at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre, and which is to be carried on at the same place on successive Wednesdays by well-known advocates of the cause, is primarily designed, we believe, to reward and promote the interest which many intelligent women are now taking in the subject. We are permitted, however, to say that men will be welcome, and it is hoped that they will not be scarce. These addresses have been arranged by the Women's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association and the League for Political Education, whose name is rather longer than the period of its existence, but whose labors have been well directed and fruitful.

What ails the Texas? Incompatibility between English model and American flag? Or just a plain, every-day "hoodoo"? Ought to be some explanation, surely, for her many troubles, yesterday's the 'steenth of the lot.

An ingenious statistician reports that Boy Bryan made speeches during the late campaign in ninety-two cities scattered through twentyfive States. Four years ago those cities gave Cleveland a plurality of 155,765. This year they gave McKinley a plurality of 450,052, a Republican gain of 605,817. Juvenile oratory was evidently not a success at vote-getting

How Weyler must envy the Chinese commander in Kan-Soo! An average of 1,600 rebel heads chopped off every day! That beats all Cuban records.

The effect of M. Hanotaux's speech upon the Sublime Porte shows that a strong, authoritative word from the right source was all that was ever needed to stop the Armenian horrors, England's speaking could do no good, for Russia was on Turkey's side, and the Porte knew England would not go to war with Russia for a dozen Armenias. But as soon as Russia's friend and ally, France, speaks out, the Porte

This is no time to lose Senatorships in close States through personal prejudice or factional feuds.

Canadian Ministers take a more just view of the effect of McKinley's election upon trade and ommerce than people in most other foreign lands. They appear to realize that Protection does not mean prohibition, and that Reciprocity means an enlargement of trade, with benefit to

tion strictures upon Mr. Bryan, protests against "hitting a hard fighter when he is down." Generally speaking, the protest is well founded. But when the "hard fighter" has been attacking the integrity of the Government and the faith and honor of the Nation, and has been doing so by foul means as well as fair, it is difficult to see how he is entitled to much consideration. The cause he represents should be so completely discredited and crushed that it can never again be rehabilitated into a menace to the Nation, and the leader who identified himself with the cause must share its fate. For any man who advocates the abominable propositions made in the Chicago platform and urged upon the country by William J. Bryan, no political future should be possible, until he has repented and abjured his great sin against his country. "Treason must be made odious."

Judging from the comments in the German press on the prospect of some tariff changes in this country, it might be imagined that German tariffs were always framed for the sole advantage of other nations.

It was not at all a bad thing to call Major Mc-Kinley "Prosperity's Advance Agent." It seems, in fact, to have been an uncommonly good fit, if we may judge by the number of factories and works of all kinds that have started up since the election was held a week ago.

There can be no question as to the course which the Brooklyn Board of Education should take at its meeting this afternoon in reference to the book on "American Literature," by Hawthorne and Lemmon, which has been the subject of no little discussion of late. What can be thought of literary criticism which affirms that Lowell's 'nature has a vein of coarseness, which appears occasionally in his writings, but which ordinarily only serves to give char-'acter and flavor to his culture"? Or, again, is it wise for the boys and girls in the high schools of our cities and towns to be taught that Whittier was "uneducated, narrow and prejudiced" because of his impassioned denunciations of slavery? The work of two different and inharmonious hands is shown in the statement, in another part of the book, that Emerson "never showed marked intellectual power," while we are assured a few pages further on that "upon the whole, Emerson stands as one of the few great original forces in literature." Of Wendell Phillips the authors say, "Patriot he cannot be termed"; and Garrison they set down as belonging to "a violent party at the North that insisted on the abolition of slavery without regard to law "or Constitution." Few if any copies of this book are in use in the schools of Brooklyn; but it stands on the official list of textbooks that may be used in the several high schools of that city: It should be stricken off without formality or

Several cases of injury to the hand, in conse quence of frequent and prolonged exposure to X rays, have been reported during the last few months. The sufferers have been, almost without exception, persons employed in giving exhibitions of a phenomenon which is now rapidly losing its novelty. In no case has a patient whose malady was being diagnosed by the apparatus which Röntgen has given to the medical profession been harmed thereby. Nevertheless, it is of interest to record that an English victim of the new disease has apparently found a specific in lanolin, an oil obtained from sheep's wool. His theory, as communicated to "Nature," is that the rays act like concentrated sunburn. He there-

fore seeks to replace, with a suitable oin the natural oil which has been mysterion pelled from the skin and underlying tissue, and up to the present time he has thus averted blis ters, peeling, soreness, loss of finger nails, and other unpleasant effects formerly experienced. Not the least important phase of the matter is the hint here afforded as to the possible character of the mysterious X rays themselves.

#### PERSONAL.

The opening of the Armstrong and Slater Me-morial Trade School of the Hampton Institute will take place to-morrow and the next day. Addresses will be delivered by President Gilman, Booker T. Washington, Bishop Potter, Hamilton W. Mable and others.

The European papers are commenting on the slight to the King and Queen of Italy at the marriage of the Crown Prince. When they entered riage of the Crown Prince. When they entered the church they found no preparations made for their accommodation. They looked in vain for a throne, or even a couple of chairs on a temporary dais, but nothing of the kind had been provided, and they were fain to be content with seets in the body of the church. Monsignor Piscicelli, who had charge of the service, was called upon for an explanation, and all he could say was that the details of the ceremony had been arranged by His Holiness, and that Their Majesties had no part in the arrangements. The astonishment of the King and Queen and the anger of the court were line creased when it was found that the usual prayer for the royal house was omitted.

Russell Smith, the veteran scenic artist wno died in Philadelphia on Saturday, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland. During his life he met nearly all the famous actors of the last generation.

The late Archbishop Benson of Canterbury and Cardinal Manning used to meet frequently at the Athenaeum Club, and were good vriends, though Manning thought that Benson was not rugged Manning thought that Benson was not rugged enough in his policy. A correspondent of the Archbishop, who was also a friend of the Cardinal, received from Lambeth Palace in 1886 a letter, in which the Anglican Primate said of the Roman Cardinal; "You are not mistaken in thinking that I highly regard his person and his life, and value the goodness of Cardinal Manning's heart toward me," with more to the same purpose. The correspondent showed the letter at the time to Cardinal Manning, who read it with evident pleasure, "And I, too," he said, as he put it down, "have a great liking for my dear sister of Canterbury."

General Thomas L. Vincent, assistant to Adjutant-General Ruggles in Washington, will retire from active service on November 15. He has al-ways been popular in the capital, where he has spent a great part of his life.

Queen Anne's County, Md., is the only county in the State which gave Bryan a majority, a facwhich has led a number of its citizens, according to "The Baltimore American," to invite Mr. Bryan to live in the county.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Williams walts; he does not propose to show his hand just yet," says "The Boston Post," in reference to George Fred Williams. We don't think anybody is particularly anxious to have George Fred show either of his hands; but if he would use them would be doing the only sensible thing he has don

His Recollection .- "Willie, what was the preacher's "Somethin' about havin' faith like a grain of some kind of seed, an' sayin' to the mountain 'git a move on you!" an' it'll git."—(Chicago Tribune.

A recent lawsuit noted by "Case and Comment"

would seem to give expression to the spirit of litigation in its very title, which was Damm vs. Damm, both the parties being women. Papa Blunt-I like to argue with that young Tom-

ns.
Sweetest Susan—I hope you find him logical, papa,
"Why, my child?"
"Because I think he's the logical candidate for your
on-in-law, papa."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The Omaha World-Herald" serves notice on the city of Chicago that if it doesn't cut loose from the East the West will do something dreadful to it. Oh, nonsense; the West won't do a thing to Chicago because of its vote in favor of sound money, for in

that vote Chicago spoke the real voice of the West. Not Their Fault.—In a certain part of Banffshire, where the roads are as nearly precipitous as may be imagined, a little girl was one day employed in her usual task of herding the cows.

A minister, newly settled in the parish, coming sudenly upon her, remarked:

"These are awfu' hills you have here, lassie."

Overcome, doubtless, with the feeling of awe for the cloth so common in rural Scotland, the frightened lassie answered, in apologetic tones:

"Deed, sir, they were here afore we cam":—(Dundee News.

"The Florida Agriculturist" says that the orange groves of the State are rapidly recovering, and it will only a short time now before the growers who have "given their trees care and attention will begin realize the fruits of their labors." "blessing in disguise," as some have said, but was a positive calamity; nevertheless, the State is rapidly recovering from it, and will before a great while be sending as many oranges to the markets as ever along to mar all of the present bright prospects.

along to mar all of the present bright prospects.

Bishop Williams of Marquette was recently invited to serve his alma mater. Cornell University, as university preacher. He did so, coming straight from the Synod of the Canadian Church at Winnipeg and bringing this story with him: "There was a missionary Bishop there," said Bishop Williams, "who had been six weeks in coming, most of the way by canoe. He rose and began by saying that he would speak for himself and for a brother Bishop who, unfortunately, could not be present. He was sorry to say that his brother's diocese had gone to the dogs! A general gloom followed these words. He went on to say that the Bishop had found so many inquirers after religion among the Esquimaux north of Hudson Bay that he had to build a church. As there was no wood he used whale's ribs for ratiers, covering them with tanned walrus hide, and so made a church to hold eighty persons. 'All went merry as a matriage bell' for a time, until—the dogs grew famished and ate the church."—(Troy Times.

A committee representing the French railroads cently advised the companies in the future no: disclaim responsibility for damages done to bicycles when they are carried as personal baggage. If the companies adopt this suggestion they will probably make a special rate for the carriage of bicycles, as is done in England. At present in France bicycles up to fifty-six pounds in weight are carried free. only a sou being charged for the receipt.

Calling a harmless old woman a witch is so serious a matter that a late Pennsylvania libel case sustains a verdict of \$500 in her favor against a newspaper for merely reporting the fact that her neighbors said and believed that she was a witch. When a young woman is called a "witch" or "a little witch" her remedy is different.—(Case and Comment.

German cities set a good example to American cities in their desire to attract and retain men of science. The German Government recently an-nounced that the Royal Institution for Infectious Diseases, established for Professor Koch, might be removed from Berlin, whereupon the Town Council of Frankfort offered to provide for him ample aboratory and hospital accommodation if he would agree to settle in their city. But when these negotiations became known, the medical as well as the lay press urged the Government to take measures to retain this important establishment in the metropolis, and an arrangement has now been made according to which the institution is to be attached to the new Berlin Municipal Hospital, at present in course of construction. The laboratory depart-ment will be built and furnished by the State, while the wards for infectious diseases belonging to the hospital are to be placed at the disposal of Proessor Koch by the municipal authority. This arrangement was strongly supported by Professor Virchow, who is a town councillor, and it will un-doubtedly have the approval of the medical men of Berlin, anxious as they are not to lose so celebrated an investigator as Professor Koch.

Not What He Needed.—She had undertaken to help him in his literary labors.

"Here is something that you really ought to read," she said, looking up from the magazine she had hastily been looking through.

"What is it?" he asked.

"A long article about how to write short stories," she answered.

she answered.

"Throw it away!" he cried, and she thought she detected a trace of something like agony in his voice.

"I've written that kind of stuff myself. Any one can do it. Just keep your eye open for something that tells how to get short stories accepted and you may be able to help me."—(Chicago Post.

As immense rink of artificial ice was opsknters at the beginning of last week in Lon It is the property of the Princess Club, one of the most aristocratic clubs in England, and will be used only by the members and their friends. Admiral Moxse, the president of the Princess, who is said to be the originator of the scheme, has take for his model the Pôle Nord of Paris. Not Strictly Enforced.—A gentleman, detained at

Not Strictiv Enforced.—A gentleman, detained accountry railway station one bitterly cold night, and feeling chilly, went into the waiting-room, where a cheerful fire was burning.
Finding time heavy on his hands, he lit a cigar to beguite the tedium of waiting.

Just then a porter entered, and the gentleman remarked, pointing to the legend above the mantelpiece ("Smoking strictly prohibited"):
"I suppose that rule is not strictly enforced?"
"Oh, no. Sif" said the porter, meaningly. "Neither is the one underneath"—indicating another, which read:
"Railway servants are not allowed to general